GIFT BUYING QUALITY COUNTS QUALITY COUNTS A Splendid Array of Appropriate and Useful Articles For Mother, Daughter, Sister or the Little Ones --- A handsome Fur Coat, swell Fur or Feather Boas, Muffs, a stylish Ulster or Cloth Jacket, a pretty Tailor-made Suit, nobby Silk Waists or Petticoats Any one of the articles mentioned will make an ideal present, and the recipient will know it's good if it comes from Besten & Langen's. Make your selections now, while we've a good assortment, and we will deliver any time you say. Rich Fur Garments Cloaks and Suits TO INSURE the swift selling of every high-grade garment in our stock, **VOU** won't find anything that will give more satisfaction or service than I including several imported costumes brought on for our opening, the I a coat or some smaller article of fine fur. Furs bought from us can be positively depended upon to be correctly fashioned and perfectly made, original selling price has been greatly reduced. Some of the expensive novelties will go at about half of former prices. and our low prices cannot be duplicated on goods of equal value. \$13.75 for a swell Ulster, comes in several stylich mate-ELECTRIC and NEAR SEAL COATS from Sable Opossum Scarfs, large tails, \$3.75. 7 for a stylish 27-inch coat, DO. [] colors tan, blue, gray, red, \$35 to \$65. Genuine Mink Scarfs, from \$6 to \$75. rials, colors black, gray, castor, black and Oxford. dark tan and Oxford, sold early in sea-KRIMMER COATS from \$58 to \$65. Genuine Marten Scarfs from \$5 to \$50. A nobby coat, worth \$12.75. GENUINE OTTER COATS from \$125 to Sable or Isabella Fox Boas from \$7.50 to \$16.75 for a strictly man tail-ored Suit. In this lot you'll find most any of the new effects, good range of materials Handsome three-quarter 50 coat, lined throughout \$150. with guaranteed satin, PERSIAN LAMB COATS from \$125 to \$200. Russian or Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs from made of fine all-wool kersey, colors tan, and colors, trimmed or plain, suits that ALASKA SEAL COATS from \$225 to \$350. \$20 to \$100. castor and black, regular price \$20.00. sold up to \$22.50. Silk Waists and Petticoats Children's Cloaks and Furs A beautiful array, including some stunning Great holiday inducements in this depart. novelties brought on specially for holiday trade. ment. Owing to the backward winter our stock for a fine taffeta Waist, tucked and hemstitched all over, all colors and black. for an elegant taffeta Pettiin Children's Cloaks is rather heavy. We have, coat, has deep accordion pleated flounce, all popular shades and black, sold early in season therefore, decided to make our customary Janu-A nobby, stylish Waist worth \$6.50. ary reduction now. Every garment will be sold for \$6.50. \$6.98 This is the best value for the money ever offered in silk Waists. Comes in taffeta and Poie de Soie, all colors and These Petticoats are made of the very best grade of Givinoud's taffeta, with at about 25 per cent. discount. Children's Fur Sets, Muff and Scarf, for all deep accordion flounce and extra dust ruffle, ages up to 16 years, prices from \$2.25 to \$30.00. all popular shades and black, worth \$9.00. black, worth \$9.00. We've quoted only a few prices TWO STORES of our cheaper articles. The better ones will be sold at even greater reductions. Store open

Terror Before Impending Death

and Often Succumbed.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

ir its trail blackened and smoking ruins all nature is a great fire on the plains,

Prairie fires where solid walls of flames biwing, have been common. Descriptive that animate one who looks upon a sweepconflagration of Chicago have been powerplains to tell with some degree of adequacy of the prairie fire. "It is," says he, "the of the road. sparit of fire who in anger has drawn his bow of flames across the path of the red

COVERED 300 MILES. in 1874 some hunters started a prairie fire in Bonhomme county, Dakota, opposi's Niobrara, Neb. There was a strong seitheast wind, and it swept away to the northwest for over 300 miles, licking up the dry prairie grass and rolling up great colu.Ans of smoke on the soft September air fe- upward of a week. This one was comnegatively narrow, being kept from spreadito; to the west by the Missouri river, and from making much progress to the east are first by the dien river and later by the wind, which shifter more to the east; but some places the tract burned over wached a width of seventy-five miles, and Heaveraged perhaps fully fifty. it found few streams to impede its progres on that side of the Missouri; what few It did encounter it had no difficulty in leaprat. Indeed, the distance that the fire will pump in crossing these prairie streams, where the grass grows rank and tall to tila very water's edge, seems almost past flief, and during the fall, of course, many the creeks are dry for a greater part of their course, and in case a fire cannot cross in one place there is usually a place where it can, and so it rushes on, frequenty: leaving large unburned, irregular Aaped places along the streams or lakes, leaving the country as a whole black, serren and forbidding.

This fire took over a week to go rather pare than two hundred miles. This may cem slow, but several things must be taken into consideration. In many places holdered its progress There was little dered its progress. There was little or 19 wind during the night, so it of course faveled very slowly then. At other times when it got among stretches of blue join other fall grass it. like any other prairie ire, traveled at such a rate that a horse, is he ever so fast, could not long keep ilicad. The front was, of course, irreguand as usual it would frequently hapthat two long advancing arms would n several miles ahead of the main line of flame and rush onward, forming a new

far. Probably about 28,000 square miles of fire and burned to death. Hundreds of buffalo and antelope were roasted.

element of its danger, and to this day there raged titanic monster, and quickly leaving | are those among the passengers who say the sound of the roaring flames and the ing enormous wall of fire moving over the dry m horizon to horizon. Mark Twain has grass in leaps and bounds like red, angry, sid that the most colessal, awesome thing | bellowing, fiery surf, was cyclopean beyond description. For two days and three nights the flames could be seen raging to the h as he saw in Nebraska in the fall of north of the railroad tracks. The great tongues of flames seemed to be shooting higher than the cars and almost reaching them, though they were really further tenty-five and thirty feet high, extending away than they looked, being held back by ten and more miles, as the wind might be | the company's firebreak or burned strip along the track. There was no sleep on the trains passing that fire; the windows witters and artists have vied with one an- and platforms were crowded with pasof ger in an effort to tell the sensations sengers eagerly watching the rolling flames. Antelopes, deer, prairie wolves, foxes, jack rabbits, and other animals ing, roaring prairie fire, but all efforts have | could be seen in great numbers hurrying folled. The burning of Moscow and the before the flames and crossing the track. It frequently happened that some of them were struck by the train and killed. Those filly pictured in song and story, but it has that reached the south side of the track re nained for the naked savage of the found safety for a time, at least, as the fire did not cross. Later in the season, however, the smaller fires prevailed south

EDWARDS TELLS OF ONE IN 1878. Capt. Mason Edwards, of Los Angeles, recently retired from the United States army, was telling the other day a thrilling grass grew abundantly, the flaming wall is apt to lead the plow brigade. As soon as isolation from the compounds with which ture when the process is arranged to ex- treasure of the rocks, which refiners first experience in the fall of 1878. "A party of was much higher. The sullen roar of the the furrows are turned the back fire be- they were mixed. Of fluids more volatile tract this considerable proportion of lubri- treated merely for the sake of a fluid used vation for renegades in northern Wyom- see in any direction was as light as nooning," said he. "We had our camp on the day. The prairie fire seemed like a titanic bluffs of a butte that overlooked the prairie dreds of miles long from the south to the below for twenty miles to the south, east | north. It was the most strikingly colossal and west. The day following the pitching I have ever seen. When the smoke

and I smelled smoke in the air. The wind blackened, burned prairie were caused by plainly and felt hot air more appreciably. ers and a few families were caught in that | dians came down the bluff and said to me: mountains, and from the Rio Grande | Columbia across the international line into | ing shadows deepened the wind blew | vegetation ever grows, checked the surging | aration of petroleum for the market. Like

the beasts that seemed to realize that they stampede for safety. It did not seem pos-were racing for their lives was pitiful. I sible that we were in the valley that had numerous by-products of kerosene is typi-the rock oil of the Americans. Partly in ming and of resisting the deteriorating efbelieve that fully 1,500 buffalo came snort- looked so luxuriant and a paradise of verd- cal of the advance and enrichment which ing and running that way in the early even- | ure only twelve hours before.'

"The half-breed Indians came and warned us that the fire was more 'heap big' than they had at first believed, and that we should move camp further up the In half an hour our tents were struck, baggage and grub packed, and precautions every autumn against the poshorses ready. In half an hour longer we sibility of devastation by prairie fires. Firewere 130 feet further up, and out of any breaks are plowed by the men in prairie oil, this constituted 50 to 54 per cent., or a bit of verdure anywhere on the rocky towns every August and September. A butte we had chosen as our cirle and there | firebreak is made by plowing a few furwas little combustible anywhere about the rocky base of the peculiar formation. At about 9 o'clock that evening the wind broke | town. Further out, say 100 yards, another into a gale. The smoke was carried down | circle of furrows is made, and then the in the valley past us in enormous billows, moving northward at the rate of a mile a minute. A lurid glare lit up the southern | prevents any hostile fire from taking the horizon. Antelopes and more buffaloes bounded away to the north. Coyotes came out of the darkness and, terrified at the

base of the butte upon which we were in away off to the east there was a tossing Away to the west, where the plumes of tall advancing flames reached our ears. In half an hour the whole air as far as we could rose, as it did on the wind every minute, of camp we went out for a long ride. I we saw the flaming cataract as it tossed don't believe I ever saw a richer agricul- and leaped, fell and shot suddenly to great

LUCRATIVE, "This is a very wet country. What do yo raise here chiefly?"

There must have been thousands of The most fearful elements in nature were RESULTS OF DISCOVERIES IN THE

" 'Heap big fire, sojer. Heap red man's | fiery monster over the plains, howled in our grass now burn up. You stay here and you | ears. We had to brace ourselves to keep our footing. Then, after the flames had

Every town on the great plains of the West, except in communities where the people are criminally careless, still takes rows just outside and entirely around a The remainder was all, or practically all, grass is burned between. This effectually community. It very frequently happens luminating oil would boil, were burned, has appeared. On such occasions, while one | was thrown away; more often than not, party goes out with brooms, shovels and run into the creeks near the refineries. The needed furrows. The attacking party is silver, and gold. usually headed by the mayor, while the justice of the peace or the leading lawyer riety of other substances awaiting only saved. Perhaps the people get a great deal of naphthas; of substances less easily firing conducted that the highest practimore employment out of it than if the mat- brought to a boil, there were such products | cable quantity (about 70 per cent.) if ilter had been attended to while the danger was remote. The firebreaks, simple as they are, have saved thousands of lives of settlers in the West and protected a vast amount of capital invested in farming property and homes of poor families.

Fashions in Words.

New York Sun. A word that is gradually coming into its own again after a period of neglect is After having been overworked until it lost its significance the word was suddenly subdued and expelled from all polite, if not educated, conversation. Now there is a tendency to receive "lady" back into the modish vocabulary. The word is occasionally heard in the talk of persons who flatter themselves that they speak the latest New Yorkese. But it must be uttered with a slight emphasis in order to show that the word has just been

"Party" has after a term of banishment been restored to high favor in drawing room conversation. Only a few years ago the word was as much scorned as "lady" in circles that were supposed to be critical in details of such importance. It was never

But now "party" is among the overworked words of the fashionable vocabulary and is added to every term of de-Thus one hears of "musical parties," "dancing parties" and so throughout the

Nearing the End. Earth fades, heaven dawns on me; I shall wake

When man the first, last time, has leave to lay His whole heart bare before his Maker-leave To clear up the long error of a life And choose one happiness forever. -Robert Browning.

from Residue of the Oil-Processes of the Work.

New York Evening Post.

Among the manufacturing industries in the neighborhood of New York few are larger than those connected with the prepthousands of other enterprises, the oil inmodern methods and chemistry have contributed in many and varied fields.

When the discovery of petroleum in quantity first permitted the use of the mineral on a large scale, it was manufactured only for the illuminating oil which it contained. Of the Pennsylvania crude even more; by one process, as much as 70 per cent. in illuminating oil was obtained. waste. Gas was produced in the earlier stages of the distillation, but whatever init reached the temperature at which il-

saving the vapors given off by distillation at different degrees of heat; some were available only after special processes supelementary to distillation had been carried out. In almost all cases, the product,

once separated from other components of

the petroleum or its distillates, needed to be carefully refined. CHEMISTRY'S PART.

Little time passed before kerosene ceased to be the only material for which crude oil was treated by water, acid, alkali, and fire. The chemistry of the substance was fairly well known before the discovery of the great Pennsylvania fields in 1861. A substance very much like petroleum had been minous cannel found in parts of Scotland. From the heavy fluid obtained by heating to the heater of a steam automobile; the this shale to about 800 degrees Fahrenheit ball-bearing of a bicycle needs a grease and condensing the vapors resulting, the luminating oil already in 1848. For nearproof that the British coal oil, despite when added to animal fats, impart to them economies of manufacture and ingenuities | their noninflammability except at high tem-Scotland, partly in America, there has fect of the air. been worked out a system of the utilization | When the distillation is carreid on in a of by-products for which, in brilliance vacuum the residue, once the paraffin is and completeness, there are few parallels extracted, has characteristics of its own. in the whole history of manufacturing | One of the last products to be thrown off technique.

The products other than kerosene finally troleum, known indifferently when refined derived from petroleum show wide diver- as cosmoline or vaseline. The purification gences in both their physical characteristics of this material is accomplished while it is and the uses to which they can be put. hot by filtering through animal charcoal Some of them are so volatile that at or- like many of the lighter oils. It serves dinary temperatures they take the gaseous either as a lubricant or as a base for ointform; others cannot be separated from the | ments, preferable in many respects to animother liquor short of a red heat. Certain | mal fats, for which it has been largely of the commodities are solid; the majority, substituted in the pharmacopoea. The rehowever, are fluids, though here again siduum after everything possible has been there is a wide range of difference in point | taken out of the crude still has some, of specific gravity. In a broad way they though only a slight value. Enough heavy may be grouped as products obtained be- oil remains in certain varieties to make flammable vapors the crude gave off before fore and after the distillation of kerosene. them useful as coarse, cheap lubricants, After the kerosene of commerce has been | while others serve as tars. boiled off, with the help of jets of live that this firebreak is constructed after the though sometimes as fuel. Tar, pitch, or steam, the tar, which used to be thrown surgery and medicine, in the making of smoke and hot air, hugged close about the fire which it is intended to guard against residuum remained in the stills after all away, is made to give up a large proportice and the production of light, in paint the illuminating oil had been got out. This tion of lubricating oil, about 171/2 per cent. of the total weight of the crude material. Into the condensers, along with this oil, old grain sacks and other weapons to stay | manipulation of petroleum was thus, the | there passes also about 2 per cent, of paraf-The smoke, in gigantic waves, rolled past the progress of the fire as much as possi- manufacture of kerosene; it was like the fin, which can be separated by pressing some one of the petroleum derivatives is us faster and faster. The whole valley was | ble, another attaches teams to all the plows | separation of lead only from an ore which | after the distillate has cooled, and is then | used for the enrichment of gas. For gennow burning. As far as the eye could reach that can be found and begins to make the also contained paying quantities of copper, ready for the filtering and other purification the paraffin oils are the tions which fetch it out finally as a white | most serviceable products machine users For in the crude petroleum were a va- wax. Of the whole weight of the petroleum know. Altogether over two hundred differscarcely 10 per cent, is lost in manufac- ent products are now derived from this tween is started, and usually the town is than kerosene, there was a whole group cants. When the still is so built and the for filling lamps.

number of sorts of pitch. Some of these ed oil-the waste is less than 111/2 per cent. were to be had simply by condensing and | The products of each stage of the process are put to some use.

TAKEN FROM "SLUDGE."

Valuable chemicals even are recovered from the sludge or tar precipitated when and portions of it serve well as fertilizer. The refining of the lubricating oils by further distillation produces small quantities of an illuminating oil, less inflammable than kerosene, and this is used by railways and steamboats as a substitute for sperm

is the neutral and heavy grease, the pe-

Petroleum and its products are applied in manufacture and the preparation of oilcloths, in the manipulation of rubber and in washing wool. Where it is cheap it replaces coal; in almost all modern plants

About the Turquoise.

Philadelphia Times. The turquoise, the birthstone for December, signifles "prosperity." It derives its name from a word meaning Turkish, and is so called because the first turquoises were found in Turkey. The finest stones are now brought from

The Persian turquoise is sometimes called the Oriental turquoise. What is said to be the finest turquoise in the world is owned by the Shah of Persia; it is nearly four inches long and without a

If your birthday comes in December and you wear a turquoise, you need never be afraid of falling off a high place. One of the powers of the azure-hued gem is to preserve its wearer from this catastrophe. The turquoise fades when its owner is lii and "dies" when the wearer is attacked by an incurable malady-so they say. It is also said that it has the power of protecting its wearer against contagion. A turquoise would certainly be an ornamental substitute for vaccination; its efficiency would probably depend upon the "faith" of

the wearer. The Germans claim that by its varying shades the turquoise turns telltale on the caprices and moods of its wearer. The stones of a fine blue color are the most highly prized. The turquoise was a familiar and favorite gem among the ancient Mexicans and In-

dians of the West. Shakspeare gives these lines to Shylock: 'He would not have lost his turquoise ring for a whole wilderness of monkeys." The lucky stone for 1902 is a scarab carved from turquoise matrix. You can wear it in the shape of a pendant, in a fob, in one of the new chain bracelets, a brooch, in a belt pin or dangling with a lot of other charms from a long chain; but wear it you must, if you want 1902 to be a really "Happy New Year."



Mr. Gayleigh-He was in his palmy days.

